



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/614,751	07/07/2003	John A. Hicks III	60027.0181USU3/BS030002	6150
39262	7590	04/20/2006	EXAMINER	
BELLSOUTH CORPORATION P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903			ADDY, ANTHONY S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	
DATE MAILED: 04/20/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/614,751	HICKS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anthony S. Addy	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 April 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,3-11 and 13-46 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,3-11 and 13-46 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>02/13/2006</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on April 03, 2006 has been entered. **Claim 2** is cancelled and new claims 30-46 have been added. **Claims 1, 3-11 and 13-46** are now pending in the present application.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The references listed in the Information Disclosure Statement filed on February 13, 2006 have been considered by the examiner (see attached PTO-1449 form or PTO/SB/08A and 08B forms).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-11 and 13-46 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Arguments are

directed to newly added limitations and the new ground(s) of rejection based on the newly added limitations follow below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
6. Claims 1, 3-11, 13-17, 27-32 and 41-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Gallant, U.S. Patent Number 6,259,782 (hereinafter Gallant)** and further in view of **Robbins et al., U.S. Publication Number 2004/0072593 A1 (hereinafter Robbins)**.

It is noted, with respect to **all claims**, that the language used by Applicant merely suggests or makes optional those features described as "operative"; such language does not require steps to be performed nor limits the claim to a particular structure.

Regarding claim 1, Gallant teaches a system for providing a single telephone number for use with a digital cordless handset and with a second handset (see col. 3, lines 38-51, col. 5, lines 21-45 and Fig. 2 [i.e. Gallant's teaching of a one-number communications system for the purpose of allowing a subscriber to receive calls to a designated wireless or wireline communications terminal through the use of a single assigned telephone number meets the limitation of "a single telephone number for use with a digital cordless handset and with a second handset"]), the system comprising: a wireless access point wired to a wired data network (see col. 6, lines 35-40 and Fig. 2;

where a wireless switch 130 for communicating with subscriber terminals 110 and wired to data signaling network 160 is shown), the wireless access point operative to communicate with the digital cordless handset via a wireless connection to provide wireless access to the wired data network for the digital cordless handset (see col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 31), a telecommunications network being operative to generate a ring tone corresponding to a call at the second handset (see col. 6, lines 6-20, col. 7, lines 1-26 and Fig. 2), wherein the digital cordless handset and the second handset operative for use with the telecommunications network are assigned a single telephone number (see col. 6, line 56 through col. 7, line 13).

Gallant fails to explicitly teach wherein a call directed toward the second handset corresponding to the single telephone number on a telecommunications network is received at a media gateway operative to enable the wireless access point to generate a ring tone at the digital cordless handset, the media gateway configured to link to the telecommunications network to the wired data network.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Robbins teaches an extension of a local area phone system to a wide area network, wherein a media gateway is implemented to route calls directed toward a wired desktop phone and simultaneously generate a ring tone at a dual mode subscriber device enabled to communicate over the wireless local area network and the wide area cellular network (see p. 4 [0062], p. 6[0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 5).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the media gateway of Robbins in the system of Gallant, in

Art Unit: 2617

order to ring the wired desktop phone and the dual mode subscriber device for all incoming calls to avoid missed calls assuming the a user is currently away from his office premises and located within a cellular coverage area, but outside the WLAN coverage area as taught by Robbins (see p. 4 [0062]).

Regarding claim 3, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim

2. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the ring tone is generated substantially simultaneously at the digital cordless handset and the second handset (see col. 3, lines 46-51, col. 7, lines 11-13 and col. 7, lines 23-25).

Regarding claim 4, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim

1. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the telecommunications network comprises a public switched telephone network (see col. 6, lines 6-14 and Fig. 2; where a public switched telephone network 140 is shown).

Regarding claim 5, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim

4. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the second handset comprises at least one wired handset connected to the public switched telephone network (see col. 5, lines 46-58, col. 6, lines 6-14 and Fig. 2; where a wireline switch 120 for connecting wireline terminals, 104, 106 & 102 and connected to a public switched telephone network 140 are shown).

Regarding claim 6, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim

1. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the telecommunications network comprises a wireless telecommunications network operative to provide wireless telecommunications on regulated wireless communications frequencies (see col. 6,

lines 35-40 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 for communicating with subscriber wireless terminals 110 and wired to data signaling network 160 constituting a wireless telecommunications network is shown).

Regarding claim 7, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 6. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the second handset comprises a wireless device operative to communicate with the wireless telecommunications network via the regulated wireless communications frequencies (see col. 5, lines 30-33, col. 5, lines 42-44 and Fig. 2; where one or more subscriber wireless terminals 110 are shown communicating wirelessly through wireless switch 130).

Regarding claim 8, Gallant teaches a method for providing a single telephone number for use with a plurality of handsets (see col. 3, lines 38-51), the method comprising: assigning a single telephone number to a first handset configured for use with a first telecommunications network, wherein the first telecommunication network comprises one or more wireless access points wired to a wired data network (see col. 6, lines 35-40 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 for communicating with subscriber terminals 110 and wired to data signaling network 160 is shown); assigning the single telephone number to a second handset configured for use with a second telecommunications network (see col. 6, line 56 through col. 7, line13 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 and wireline switch 120 wired to data signaling network 160 for communicating with wireless and wireline subscriber terminals constitute first and second telecommunications networks); providing wireless access via the wireless access points to the wired data network for the first handset over a wireless connection

(see col. 6, line 66 through col. 7, line 20 and Fig. 2); and the second telecommunications network being operative to generate a ring tone corresponding to the call at the second handset (see col. 6, lines 6-20, col. 7, lines 1-26 and Fig. 2).

Gallant fails to explicitly teach enabling a media gateway to receive a call directed toward the second handset corresponding to the single telephone number on the second telecommunications network, the media gateway operative to enable one of the wireless access points to generate a ring tone at the first handset, and the media gateway configured to link to the second telecommunications network to the wired data network.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Robbins teaches an extension of a local area phone system to a wide area network, wherein a media gateway is implemented to route calls directed toward a wired desktop phone and simultaneously generate a ring tone at a dual mode subscriber device enabled to communicate over the wireless local area network and the wide area cellular network (see p. 4 [0062], p. 6[0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 5).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the media gateway of Robbins in the system of Gallant, in order to ring the wired desktop phone and the dual mode subscriber device for all incoming calls to avoid missed calls assuming the a user is currently away from his office premises and located within a cellular coverage area, but outside the WLAN coverage area as taught by Robbins (see p. 4 [0062]).

Regarding claim 9, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Gallant further teaches a method, detecting an incoming communication from a calling party to the single telephone number (see col. 9, lines 2-4 and Figures 5 & 6); and in response to detection of the incoming communication, placing outgoing communications to the first handset and the second handset (see col. 9, lines 2-26 and Figures 5 & 6).

Regarding claim 10, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 9. Gallant further teaches a method, connecting the incoming communication to the first handset to be answered of either the first handset or the second handset (see col. 7, lines 14-25 and col. 9, lines 28-44).

Regarding claim 13, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the first handset comprises a digital cordless handset for communicating with the one or more wireless access points via the unregulated wireless connection (see col. 5, lines 30-33, col. 5, lines 42-44 and Fig. 2; where one or more subscriber wireless terminals 110 are shown communicating wirelessly through wireless switch 130).

Regarding claim 14, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the second network comprises a wireless network operative to provide wireless telecommunications on regulated wireless communications frequencies (see col. 6, lines 35-40 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 for communicating with subscriber wireless terminals 110 and wired to data signaling network 160 constituting a wireless network is shown).

Art Unit: 2617

Regarding claim 15, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 14. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the second handset comprises a wireless device operative to communicate with the wireless network via the regulated wireless communications frequencies (see col. 5, lines 30-33, col. 5, lines 42-44 and Fig. 2; where one or more subscriber wireless terminals 110 are shown communicating wirelessly through wireless switch 130).

Regarding claim 16, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the second network comprises a public switched telephone network (see col. 6, lines 6-14 and Fig. 2; where a public switched telephone network 140 is shown).

Regarding claim 17, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 16. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the second handset comprises a wired handset connected to the public switched telephone network (see col. 5, lines 46-58, col. 6, lines 6-14 and Fig. 2; where a wireline switch 120 for connecting wireline terminals, 104, 106 & 102 and connected to a public switched telephone network 140 are shown).

Regarding claim 27, Gallant teaches a system for providing a single telephone number for use with a digital cordless handset and with a second handset (see col. 3, lines 38-51, col. 5, lines 21-45 and Fig. 2 [i.e. Gallant's teaching of a one-number communications system for the purpose of allowing a subscriber to receive calls to a designated wireless or wireline communications terminal through the use of a single assigned telephone number meets the limitation of "a single telephone number for use

with a digital cordless handset and with a second handset"], the system comprising: means operative to receive an incoming call directed to a telephone number, wherein the telephone number is assigned to the digital cordless handset and second handset (see col. 9, lines 2-4 and Figures 5 & 6); means operative to route the incoming call to the digital cordless handset; and means operative to route the incoming call to the second handset, wherein the second handset communicates with a telecommunication network (see col. 7, lines 14-25, col. 9, lines 2-44 and Figures 5 & 6), the telecommunications network being operative to generate a ring tone corresponding to the call at the digital cordless handset (see col. 6, lines 6-20, col. 7, lines 1-26 and Fig. 2).

Gallant fails to explicitly teach means operative to enable a media gateway to receive a call directed toward the second handset corresponding to the telephone number on the telecommunications network, the media gateway operative to enable one of the wireless access points to generate a ring tone at the digital cordless handset, and the media gateway configured to link to the telecommunications network to the wired data network.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Robbins teaches an extension of a local area phone system to a wide area network, wherein a media gateway is implemented to route calls directed toward a wired desktop phone and simultaneously generate a ring tone at a dual mode subscriber device enabled to communicate over the wireless local area network and the wide area cellular network (see p. 4 [0062], p. 6[0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 5).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the media gateway of Robbins in the system of Gallant, in order to ring the wired desktop phone and the dual mode subscriber device for all incoming calls to avoid missed calls assuming the a user is currently away from his office premises and located within a cellular coverage area, but outside the WLAN coverage area as taught by Robbins (see p. 4 [0062]).

Regarding claim 28, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 27. Gallant further teaches a system, further comprising means operative to place outgoing calls to the digital cordless handset and the second handset, in response to receiving the incoming call directed to the telephone number (see col. 9, lines 2-4, col. 9, lines 2-26 and Figures 5 & 6); and means operative to connect the incoming call to the first handset to be answered of either the digital cordless handset or the second handset (see col. 7, lines 14-25 and col. 9, lines 28-44).

Regarding claims 11 and 29, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claims 10 and 27. Gallant further teaches a method, dropping each of the outgoing communications other than the outgoing communication associated with the first handset to be answered (see col. 7, lines 14-26 and col. 9, lines 11-44).

Regarding claim 30, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Robbins further teaches a system, wherein the wireless access point provides voice-over-internet- protocol (VOIP) service to the digital cordless handset (see p. 4 [0058 & 0061]).

Regarding claim 31, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim

1. Robbins further teaches a system, wherein the wireless access point is wired to the wired data network through a broadband residential gateway comprising a broadband modem and a router, the broadband residential gateway being configured to enable another wireless access point to connect to the wired data network (see p. 5 [0069] and p. 7 [0088]).

Regarding claim 32, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim

1. Robbins further teaches a system, wherein the wireless access point is configured to use subscriber identity module SIM information from the digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network (see p. 16 [0160 & 0162]).

Regarding claims 41 and 43, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claims 6 and 14. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the wireless communications frequencies comprise regulated wireless communications frequencies (see col. 6, lines 1-5 and col. 7, lines 8-15).

Regarding claims 42 and 44, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claims 41 and 43. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the regulated wireless communications frequencies comprise frequencies assigned to a service provider (see col. 6, lines 1-5 and col. 7, lines 8-15).

7. Claims 18-26 and 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Gallant, U.S. Patent Number 6,259,782 (hereinafter Gallant)** and

Robbins et al., U.S. Publication Number 2004/0072593 A1 (hereinafter Robbins)
and further in view of **Kung et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,373,817 (hereinafter Kung)**.

It is noted, with respect to **all claims**, that the language used by Applicant merely suggests or makes optional those features described as “operative”; such language does not require steps to be performed nor limits the claim to a particular structure.

Regarding claim 18, Gallant teaches a system for providing a single telephone number for use with a plurality of handsets (see col. 3, lines 38-51 and Fig. 2; where a network architecture for providing one number communications service to wireline and wireless subscribers is shown), the system comprising: a first network, a second network device operative to provide a communications link to one or more wired network devices over a local wired connection (see col. 6, line 56 through col. 7, line13 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 and wireline switch 120 wired to data signaling network 160 for communicating with wireless and wireline subscriber terminals constitute first and second telecommunications networks); and a second network operative to provide telecommunications services in conjunction with one or more handsets operative for use with the second network (see col. 5, lines 46-58, col. 6, lines 6-14 and fig. 2; where a wireline switch 120 for connecting wireline terminals, 104, 106 & 102 and connected to a public switched telephone network 140 is shown), wherein at least one of the one or more digital cordless handsets and at least one of the one or more handsets operative for use with the second network are assigned a single telephone number (see col. 6, line 56 through col. 7, line13), the second network being

Art Unit: 2617

operative to generate a ring tone corresponding to the call at the one or more handsets (see col. 6, lines 6-20, col. 7, lines 1-26 and Fig. 2).

Gallant fails to explicitly teach wherein a call directed toward the second handset corresponding to the single telephone number on the second network is received at a media gateway operative to enable the wireless access point to generate a ring tone at the one or more digital cordless handsets, the media gateway configured to link to the second network to the wired data network.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Robbins teaches an extension of a local area phone system to a wide area network, wherein a media gateway is implemented to route calls directed toward a wired desktop phone and simultaneously generate a ring tone at a dual mode subscriber device enabled to communicate over the wireless local area network and the wide area cellular network (see p. 4 [0062], p. 6[0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 5).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the media gateway of Robbins in the system of Gallant, in order to ring the wired desktop phone and the dual mode subscriber device for all incoming calls to avoid missed calls assuming the a user is currently away from his office premises and located within a cellular coverage area, but outside the WLAN coverage area as taught by Robbins (see p. 4 [0062]).

The combination of Gallant and Robbins fails to explicitly teach a broadband residential gateway comprising a first network device operative to communicate with a wired data network.

Kung, however, teaches a system comprising a broadband residential gateway configured to provide one or more integrated communication interfaces to other devices within the customer premise (business, residence, government or other locations), such as televisions (TV), personal computers (PC), plain old telephone system (POTS), video phones and IP enabled phones (see col. 4, lines 23-60 and Fig. 3; where a broadband residential gateway 300 including a telephone 308, IP enabled phone 316 are shown). According to Kung, when the broadband residential gateway is used in a business or governmental environment, it can function as a private branch exchange or key type telephone system (see col. 4, lines 57-60) and may be configured to provide the intelligence needed to allow each of the customer premises equipment devices to operate within the broadband network, for example, analog voice may be converted to digital data and packetized for transmission in an appropriate output protocol such as an Internet protocol (see col. 5, lines 5-11).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of Kung with the system of Gallant and Robbins to include a broadband residential gateway comprising a first network device operative to communicate with a wired data network, in order to route internet broadband communications between or among users no matter where the called party may be, and more particularly, to providing multi-network access and routing among a broadband Internet Protocol Telephony Network (IPTN) and a public switched telephone network to chase called parties irrespective of their geographical locations.

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung teaches all the limitations of claim 18. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the one or more wired network devices comprise one or more digital wired handsets for communicating with the wired data network and wherein at least one of the wired network devices is assigned the single telephone number (see col. 6, line 56 through col. 7, line13).

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung teaches all the limitations of claim 18. The combination Gallant and Robbins fails to explicitly teach a system, wherein the local wired connection comprises a home phoneline networking adapter connection.

Kung, however, teaches a system comprising a broadband residential gateway configured to provide one or more integrated communication interfaces to other devices within the customer premise (business, residence, government or other locations), such as televisions (TV), personal computers (PC), plain old telephone system (POTS), video phones and IP enabled phones (see col. 4, lines 23-60, Fig. 3; where a broadband residential gateway 300 including a telephone 308, IP enabled phone 316 are shown and Fig. 4; where a broadband residential gateway 300 connected to (TV) 106, personal computer 108 and telephone 110 are shown).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of Kung with the system of Gallant and Robbins, to include a system, wherein the local wired connection comprises a home phoneline networking adapter connection, in order to provide a residential subscriber with both information data (for example, through an Ethernet interface), telephony access, and

bidirectional TV service (for example, HDTV, Digital TV and/or CATV services) as taught by Kung (see col. 25, lines 15-25).

Regarding claim 21, the combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung teaches all the limitations of claim 18. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein a call directed toward the single telephone number is operative to generate a ring tone at the at least one of the one or more digital cordless handsets and at the at least one of the one or more handsets for use with the second network (see col. 3, lines 46-51 and col. 7, lines 11-13).

Regarding claim 22, the combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung teaches all the limitations of claim 21. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the ring tone is generated substantially simultaneously at the at least one of the one or more digital cordless handsets and at the at least one of the one or more handsets assigned the single telephone number (see col. 3, lines 46-51, col. 7, lines 11-13 and col. 7, lines 23-25).

Regarding claim 23, the combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung teaches all the limitations of claim 18. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the second network comprises a public switched telephone network (see col. 6, lines 6-14 and Fig. 2; where a public switched telephone network 140 is shown).

Regarding claim 24, the combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung teaches all the limitations of claim 23. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the one or more handsets operative for use with the second network comprises wired handsets connected to the public switched telephone network (see col. 5, lines 46-58, col. 6, lines

6-14 and Fig. 2; where a wireline switch 120 for connecting wireline terminals, 104, 106 & 102 and connected to a public switched telephone network 140 are shown).

Regarding claim 25, the combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung teaches all the limitations of claim 18. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the second network comprises a wireless network operative to provide wireless telecommunications on regulated wireless communications frequencies (see col. 6, lines 35-40 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 for communicating with subscriber wireless terminals 110 and wired to data signaling network 160 constituting a wireless network is shown).

Regarding claim 26, the combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung teaches all the limitations of claim 25. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the one or more handsets operative for use with the second network comprise wireless devices operative to communicate with the wireless network via the regulated wireless communications frequencies (see col. 5, lines 30-33, col. 5, lines 42-44 and Fig. 2; where one or more subscriber wireless terminals 110 is shown).

Regarding claim 45, the combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung teaches all the limitations of claim 25. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the wireless communications frequencies comprise regulated wireless communications frequencies (see col. 6, lines 1-5 and col. 7, lines 8-15).

Regarding claim 46, the combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung teaches all the limitations of claim 45. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the regulated wireless communications frequencies comprise frequencies assigned to a service provider (see col. 6, lines 1-5 and col. 7, lines 8-15).

8. Claims 33-36 and 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Gallant, U.S. Patent Number 6,259,782 (hereinafter Gallant)** and further in view of **Robbins et al., U.S. Publication Number 2004/0072593 A1 (hereinafter Robbins)** as applied to claims 1, 8 and 27 above, and further in view of **Mohammed, U.S. Patent Number 6,922,559 (hereinafter Mohammed)**.

Regarding claims 33, 34, 35, 36, 39 and 40, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claims 1, 8 and 27. The combination of Gallant and Robbins fails to explicitly teach the wireless connection comprises an unregulated wireless connection, and wherein the unregulated wireless connection comprises a connection configured to provide wireless service using at least one frequency not assigned to a service provider.

Mohammed, however, teaches a system, wherein an unlicensed base station subsequently provides service to a handset using unlicensed, free spectrum (e.g., spectrum around 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz) and when a subscriber of the handset is within range of the unlicensed base station, the subscriber enjoys low cost, high speed and high quality voice and data services (see col. 2, lines 19-30). Mohammed further teaches, in addition, the subscriber enjoys extended service range coverage since the handset can receive services deep within a building, since this type of service range is not reliably provided by a licensed wireless system (see col. 2, lines 25-31).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Gallant and Robbins with Mohammed, wherein the wireless connection comprises an unregulated wireless connection, and wherein the unregulated wireless connection comprises a connection configured to provide wireless service

using at least one frequency not assigned to a service provider, in order for a subscriber to enjoy low cost, high speed and high quality voice and data services in addition to enjoying an extended service range coverage since the handset can receive services deep within a building.

9. Claims 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Gallant, U.S. Patent Number 6,259,782 (hereinafter Gallant)** and **Robbins et al., U.S. Publication Number 2004/0072593 A1 (hereinafter Robbins)** and **Kung et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,373,817 (hereinafter Kung)** as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of **Mohammed, U.S. Patent Number 6,922,559 (hereinafter Mohammed)**.

Regarding claims 37 and 38, the combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung teaches all the limitations of claims 18. The combination of Gallant, Robbins and Kung fails to explicitly teach the wireless connection comprises an unregulated wireless connection, and wherein the unregulated wireless connection comprises a connection configured to provide wireless service using at least one frequency not assigned to a service provider.

Mohammed, however, teaches a system, wherein an unlicensed base station subsequently provides service to a handset using unlicensed, free spectrum (e.g., spectrum around 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz) and when a subscriber of the handset is within range of the unlicensed base station, the subscriber enjoys low cost, high speed and high quality voice and data services (see col. 2, lines 19-30). Mohammed further

Art Unit: 2617

teaches, in addition, the subscriber enjoys extended service range coverage since the handset can receive services deep within a building, since this type of service range is not reliably provided by a licensed wireless system (see col. 2, lines 25-31).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Gallant, Robbins and Kung with Mohammed, wherein the wireless connection comprises an unregulated wireless connection, and wherein the unregulated wireless connection comprises a connection configured to provide wireless service using at least one frequency not assigned to a service provider, in order for a subscriber to enjoy low cost, high speed and high quality voice and data services in addition to enjoying an extended service range coverage since the handset can receive services deep within a building.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony S. Addy whose telephone number is 571-272-7795. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 8:00am-6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc M. Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Art Unit: 2617

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Anthony S. Addy
April 17, 2006


ELISEO RAMOS-FELICIANO
PRIMARY EXAMINER